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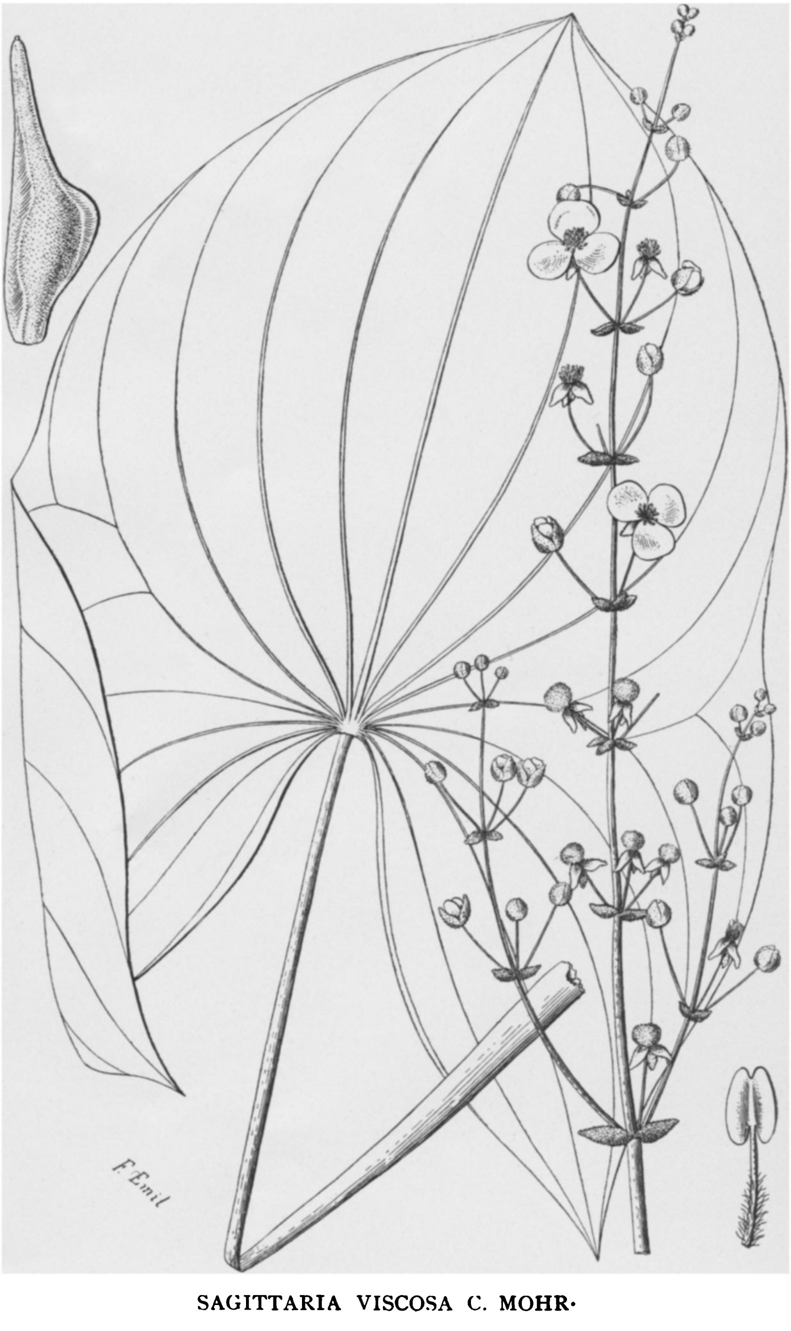
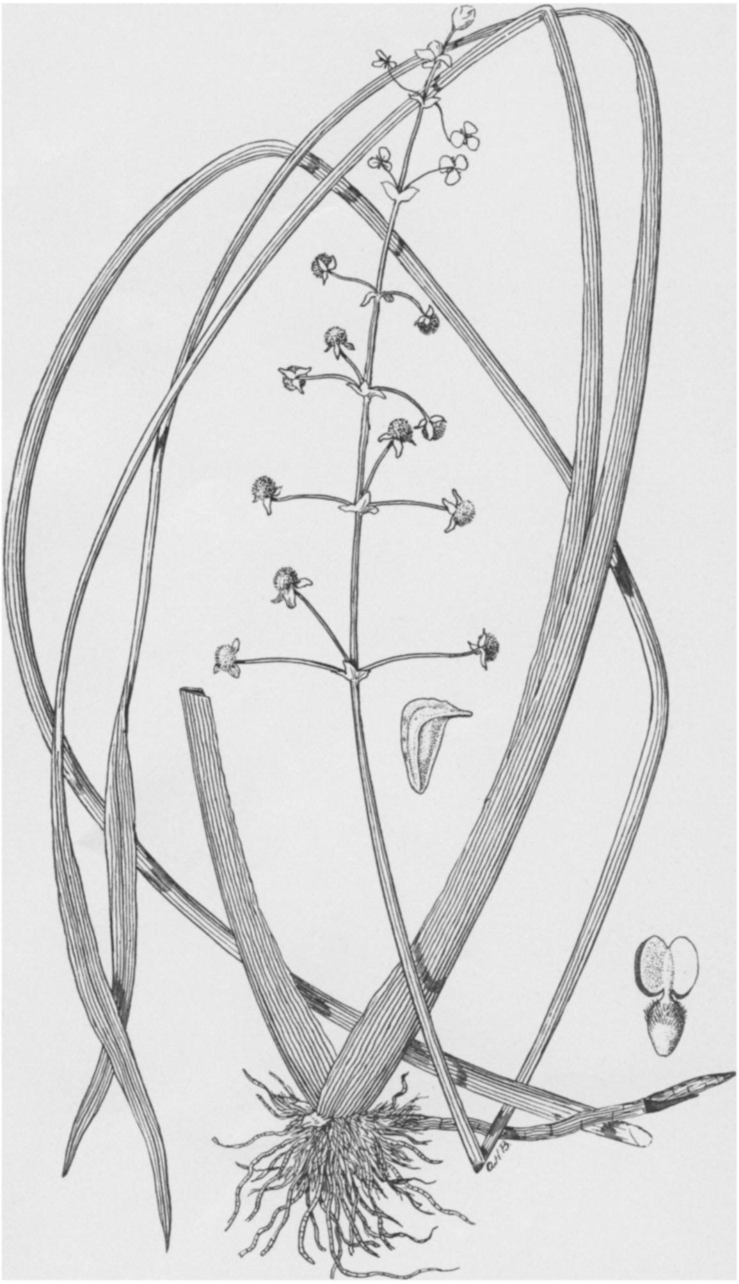
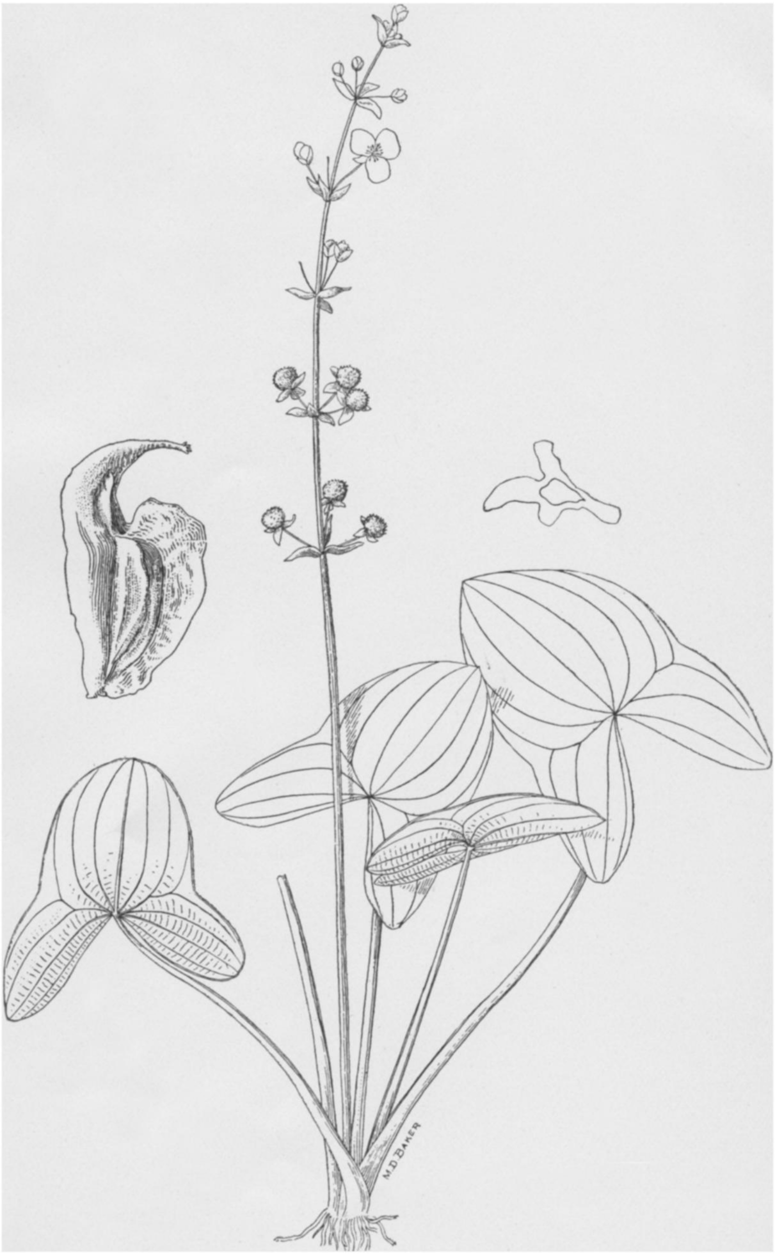


SAGITTARIA VISCOSA C. MOHR.



SAGITTARIA MOHRII J. G. SMITH.



SAGITTARIA LONGIROSTRA AUSTRALIS J. G. SMITH.

Notes on some undescribed and little known Plants of the Alabama Flora.

BY CHARLES MOHR.

(PLATES 289–291).

SAGITTARIA VISCOSA n. sp.

Monoecious, scape slender, erect, over two feet long, exceeding the leaves, sparingly branched from the lowest verticil; leaves membranaceous, smooth, broadly ovate, rounded towards the slightly apiculate apex; lamina 6′–7′ wide, 12′–14′ long, deeply sagittate, the broad lobes acute, 6′ long, at first gradually, finally widely spreading; panicle slender, main branch 12′–13′ long, the branches about half its length; bracts coriaceous, papillose, rugose, viscid, free at the base, oblong-ovate, obtuse; verticils on the main stem 8–10, distant, with 2–3, rarely more flowers borne on slender, rigid, erect, spreading pedicels, about 1′ long, those of the 3–4 fertile verticils little shorter; sepals thick, and like the bracts papillose, glutinous, ovate, lanceolate; stamens numerous (20–25), $\frac{3}{16}$′ long, filament two-thirds longer than the anther, scarcely attenuate and strongly villous towards the base; immature achenes with a slender erect beak, narrowly winged; flowers large, fully ¾′ across. (Plate 289.)

Deep muddy borders of marsh on the Mobile river, May 28, 1896. On a second visit to the same locality to collect specimens with the rhizome and mature fruit the plants were destroyed by the clearing and partial drainage of the front of the marsh.

At once recognized from its allies of the same group, by the thin leaves, papillose viscid bracts and sepals. Type in herbarium of the Geological Survey of Alabama.

SAGITTARIA MOHRII J. G. Smith.

" Leaves lanceolate-linear, long attenuate to the acute apex, tapering gradually to the slender ascending petiole, 15′–20′ long by ⅜′–½′ wide; scape, with 6–8 verticils shorter than the leaves, simple, triquetrous, weak, declining and decumbent after flowering, frequently ripening the fruit under water; the inflorescence narrowly pyramidal, bracts ⅜′–½′ long, connected in the middle, fertile pedicels spreading, somewhat longer than the sterile in 3–4 verticils, ½′–⅝′ long; sepals oblong, obtuse, $\frac{1}{10}$′–⅛′ long, stamens 9–12, anthers broadly elliptical; achenes crenulately crested, broadly winged, the broad margins laterally unicostate or narrowly winged; fruiting head globose, ¼′–$\frac{5}{16}$′ in diameter. (Plate 290.)

"Partially submerged aquatic, frequently growing in tufts at the nodes of long horizontal stolons."

Muddy shallow ponds near the western suburbs of Mobile city, August 18, 1895. Type in herbarium of ths Geological Survey of Alabama.

In specimens from a partially dried up, shallow pool the leaves are very narrowly linear or the blades entirely wanting and reduced to rigid, triangular phyllodia, August, 1896.

SAGITTARIA LONGIROSTRA AUSTRALIS J. G. Smith.

Plant 2 dm. high, the scape 4 dm.; leaves ovate-elliptical, obtuse, 8–10 cm. long, the basal lobes obtuse; fertile pedicels 10–13 mm. long, exceeding the bracts; achenium 3–3½ mm. long. (Plate 291).

Collected by Dr. Charles Mohr, Cullman, Alabama, August 4, 1896. Type in Herb. Missouri Botanical Garden.

SAGITTARIA CYCLOPTERA (J. G. Smith.)

Sagittaria graminea cycloptera J. G. Smith, Ann. Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard. 6: 1894.

Lower pine region. In sandy shallow pine barren ponds. Mobile and Washington county, May–June.

SAGITTARIA CHAPMANI (J. G. Smith.)

Sagittaria graminea Chapmani J. G. Smith, l. c. 1894.

Coast plain. Muddy ditches, borders of marshes and ponds. Mobile. April and again in the fall.

By observations in the field made through the past two seasons, the superficial characters of these plants, widely differing in their aspects from the type to which they were referred, have been found perfectly stable and no intermediate forms connecting them with the typical form or with each other, could be found.

SAGITTARIA MONTEVIDENSIS Cham. & Schlecht. Linnaea, 2: 156. 1827.

Deep grassy marshes and banks of Mobile river, August, 1895. Frequent. During the season just passed this stately plant was found in the western suburbs of Mobile in deep ditches, some distance from the Mobile river. It has become naturalized and is most probably adventive from the La Plata country.

MANISURIS CORRUGATA (Bald.)

Rottboellia corrugata Baldwin, Am. Journ. Sci. 1: 355. 1819.

MANISURIS CORRUGATA AREOLATA (Hackel).

Rottboellia corrugata var. *areolata* Hackel in DC. Mon. Phan. 6: 309. 1889.

ANDROPOGON GLOMERATUS HIRSUTIOR (Hackel).

Andropogon macrourus var. *hirsutior* Hackel, l. c. 6: 488. 1889.

ANDROPOGON GLOMERATUS GLAUCOPSIS (Elliott).

Andropogon macrourus glaucopsis Ell. Sk. 1: 180. 1817.

CHRYSOPOGON ELLIOTTII.

Andropogon nutans Elliott, Sk. 1: 144. 1816. Not L.

To this species is referred the plant with the longer branches of the loose panicle more or less drooping, and the fertile glumes of a darker brown, covered with long silky hairs. It is close to *C. avenaceum*, but by the above characters clearly distinct.

CHRYSPOGON NUTANS LINNEANUS (Hackel).

Sorghum nutans Linneanum Hackel, in Mart. Fl. Bras. 2: Part 3, 276. 1883.

Readily recognized by the weak decumbent stem, contracted panicle, with the caducous spikelets scattered, and the fertile glume of deep dark brown, with a stouter and much longer awn. Confined to the coast region and preferring a closer soil.

PASPALUM RACEMULOSUM Nutt.; Chap. Fl. 571. 1860.

Paspalum racemosum Nutt. Fras. Am. Phil. Soc. 5: 145. 1837. Not Lam., fide T. H. Kearney.

Dry pine barrens, Mobile.

PASPALUM GLABRATUM (Engelm.)

Paspalum Floridanum var. *glabratum* Engelm.; Vasey, Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. 3: 20. 1892.

Smooth and glaucous throughout, of a lower and more slender growth, scarcely over 2½° high from a strong, horizontal, somewhat jointed rootstock, leaves shorter than the culm, 8′–12′ long by 1½″–2″ wide, long-acuminate, sheaths shorter than the joints; ligule chartaceous, obtuse; panicle of 4–6 erect, spreading, short-stalked, more or less distant spikes; spikelets smaller than in *P.*

Floridanum, mostly in two rows on the narrow, very flexuous rhachis. The essential characters are to all appearances permanent. The species is less frequent than *P. Floridanum* and prefers a wet to damp sandy soil. Mobile, Washington Co., Yellow Pine.

FIMBRISTYLIS PUBERULA (Michx.) Vahl, Enum. 2: 289. 1806.

Scirpus puberulus Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 31. 1803.

Scirpus ferrugineus Elliott, Sk. 1: 85. 1817.

Fimbristylis spadicea var. *puberula* Chap. Fl. 522. 1860.

Found under widely differing conditions of soil, in the salty marshes on the sea shore as well as in the dry pine barren of the coast region farther inland, and without the slightest deviation in its characters from those described by Michaux.

Salt marshes, Dauphin Island, Mobile Co., flat pine barrens, Fowl river, April–May.

STENOPHYLLUS CAPILLARIS (L.) Britt. Bull. Torr. Club, 21: 30. 1894. In part.

Scirpus capillaris L. Sp. Pl. 49. 1753.

Fimbristylis capillaris Gray, Man. 530. In part? 1848.

Caespitosely tufted, low; stems filiform, weak; leaves capillary, soft; sheaths bearded at the throat; spikelets scarcely more than 2 or 3 in a cluster, sessile, shorter or longer stalked; bracts very short.

Mountain region, Clay Co., Che-aw-haw mountain. Never observed in the low country. Appears to be of a more northern distribution, and southward is confined to the mountains.

STENOPHYLLUS CILIATIFOLIUS (Elliott).

Scirpus ciliatifolius Ell. Sk. 1: 82. 1816.

Isolepis ciliatifolius Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. 3: 352. 1836.

A stouter plant than the above, growing in single tufts; stems rigid, almost setaceous, exceeding the leaves in length; leaves somewhat stiff, acute, sheath loosely covered with long silky hairs; spikelets in many-rayed, compound umbels, the rays little shorter than the bracts. Flowers and achenes as in *S. capillaris*, of which it might be more properly regarded as a strongly marked variety, at once distinguished by its more robust habit, the rigid stems and leaves, and by the inflorescence, and as Elliott remarks, resembling somewhat *Fimbristylis autumnalis* in appearance and size.

Coastplain, dry sandy places, common; September–October. Coast of South Carolina, Florida and Texas.

LIMODORUM MULTIFLORUM (Lindl.)

Calopogon multiflorus Lindl. Gen. & Sp. Orch. 425. 1835.

Coastplain. Flat damp pine barrens. Mobile. Rare. April.

LIMODORUM PALLIDUM (Chapm.)

Calopogon pallidus Chapm. Fl. 457. 1860.

Lower Pine Belt. Boggy Pine Barrens. Mobile. May–June.

RORIPA WALTERI (Elliott).

Sisymbrium tanacetifolium Walt. Fl. Car. 174. 1788. Not L.
Sisymbrium Walteri Elliott, Sk. 2: 146. 1824.
Nasturtium tanacetifolium Hook. & Arn. Jour. Bot. 1: 190. 1835.

Cultivated and waste ground. Mobile. February–March.

SARRACENIA FLAVA CATESBAEI (Elliott).

Sarracenia Catesbaei Elliott, Sk. 2: 11. 1824.

Near the type, differs in habit of growth and range of distribution. Leaves rarely over 12′ long, with a very narrow wing, erect hood, dark purple veined, the lamina covered with a fine silky pubescence. Apparently confined to the mountains of South Carolina and Alabama.

Alabama, De Kalb Co., Lookout Mountain, bank of Little river, about 1700 feet.

CAKILE MARITIMA GENICULATA Robinson, in Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1: 132. 1895.

Cakile maritima var *aequalis* Coult. Bot. W. Tex. 22. 1891. Not Chapm.

Specimens from the seashore of Alabama and distributed as *Cakile maritima* var *aequalis* Chapm. have to be referred to this variety. The prostrate racemes are 8′–10′ long, strongly geniculate. In the Alabama specimens the second joint of the ribbed pods is acuminate and rather acute.

EUPHORBIA PILULIFERA DISCOLOR Engelm. in Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. Surv. 188. 1859.

In our specimens the close, cymulose clusters are on peduncles ¼′–⅜′ long, with hairy involucre, and small appendages, seeds minute, acute, angled, faintly pitted.

Adventive, with ballast and during the past years widely diffused over cultivated grounds in the vicinity of Mobile, becoming a troublesome weed. Stem 8′–10′ high, erect or assurgent, the plant purplish.

ASCYRUM MULTICAULE Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 2 : 77. 1803.

Ascyrum Crux-Andreae L. Sp. Pl. 788. 1753. (?) and of most American authors.

Considering the confusion existing in the nomenclature of *Ascyrum Crux-Andreae* and *A. hypericoides*, and the obscurity surrounding the Linnaean species, Michaux's name as the next available has been taken for this species; it comprises the northern forms and those extending southward which are identical with them. Common throughout the State in various forms difficult to define.

ASCYRUM HYPERICOIDES L. Sp. Pl. ed. 2, 1108. 1764. Hemsl. Bot. Centr. Am. 1 : 82. 1879–88 ; and also Coult.; in Bot. Gaz. 11 : 80. 1886.

Ascyrum Crux-Andreae var. *angustifolium* Nutt. Gen. 2 : 16. 1818.

Ascyrum Crux-Andreae of all southern authors (Coulter l. c.).

Coast plain. Damp sandy pine barrens, not infrequent.

HYPERICUM ASPALATHOIDES Willd. Sp. Pl. 3 : 1451. 1803.

Hypericum fasciculatum var. *aspalathoides* Chapm. Fl. 40. 1860.

Clearly distinct by permanent characters.

Lower pine region and coast plain. Shallow, pine barren ponds, Mobile. September–October. Frequent.

XOLISMA LIGUSTRINA FOLIOSIFLORA (Michx.)

Andromeda paniculata foliosiflora Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1 : 255. 1803.

Andromeda frondosa Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 295. 1814.

Andromeda ligustrina var. *pubescens* Gray, Syn. Fl. N.A. 2: Part 1, 33. 1878.

The extreme form from the Atlantic coast and Gulf region has a decidedly different aspect from the typical form, and is distinguished by the dense panicles with stout pedicelled flowers, 3 or 4 from the same bud, and also by its pubescence. It is intimately connected with the type by intergrading forms frequently met with farther north, and can only take varietal rank.

Coast plain, damp borders of pine barren streams, Mobile. May. Frequent.

GAYLUSSACIA TOMENTOSA (Pursh.) Chapm.

Vaccinium tomentosum Pursh; Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2: Part 1, 19. 1818.

Gaylussacia frondosa var. *tomentosa* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. l. c.

Low, slender shrub, 1°–2° high.

Alabama, "Metamorphic Hills" and lower pine region.

Auburn, Underwood & Earle. Altitude 860 ft. Mobile, Springhill. Altitude 220 ft. April. Rare.

VACCINIUM STAMINEUM MELANOCARPUM n. var. Southern Gooseberry.

Shrub 2°–3° high, branched from near the base; leaves oblong-lanceolate, 2′–4′ long, ¾′–1′ wide, like the branchlets smoothish or pubescent; racemes elongated, 2′–2½′ long, loosely 4–8 flowered; pedicels slender, drooping from the axils of persistent ovate-oblong bracts; berries nearly double the size of the typical form, fully ⅜′ in diameter, shining black with a juicy, deep purple pulp, palatable, sweetish, with a slightly tart, pleasant flavor.

Mountain region. Rocky shaded hills. Frequent in the central and northern part of the State.

STEIRONEMA INTERMEDIUM Kearney, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club, 21: 26. *pl. 209.* 1894.

First collected on the summit of Alpine mountain, Talladega county, growing abundantly between bare rocks of sandstone near the signal station, alt., 1800 ft. September 20, 1893, past flowering and with matured capsules. During the past season on the

Blue Ridge or Talladega mountain, Clay county, at the rocky summit of Che-aw-haw mountain, alt., 2400 ft., and in rocky woods of the Delta divide, alt., 1700 ft., in full bloom, July.

SABBATIA DODECANDRA STRICTA Gray.

Sabbatia chloroides var. *stricta* Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 2: Part 1, 115. 1878.

Littoral region, Baldwin county, near Perdido Bay. Brackish swamps, July.

IPOMOEA BARBIGERA (G. Don) Sweet. Fl. Gard. *pl. 86.* 1818.

Pharbites barbigera G. Don, Gen. Syst. 4: 262. 1838.

Matches the illustration by Sweet in every detail excepting the inflorescence. Peduncles frequently 2, rarely more than 3-flowered. This most vigorous and rapidly growing climber has been strangely overlooked by our botanists. With the fleshy stem frequently from ¼′–½′ thick, climbing over bush and tree, this plant is one of the most injurious of the bindweeds infesting the gardens and fields in the lower belt of the Carolinian and in the Louisianian zone of Alabama and Mississippi. The flowers are azure, white in the throat. June–September. Common from the mountains to the coast.

Type locality. North America.

SCUTELLARIA INCANA PUNCTATA (Chapm.)

Scutellaria canescens var. *punctata* Chapm. Fl. 323. 1860.

Mountain region to coast pine belt. Blount Co., Cullman Co., alt., 600 ft.

SOLANUM HIRSUTUM (Vahl) Dunal, Solan. 158. 1813.

Solanum nigrum var. *hirsutum* Vahl, 2: 40. 1790–94.

Adventive from the Mediterranean countries of the old world. Common ballast plant. Naturalized on the coast. Mobile, border of swamps. June–October.

MICRANTHEMUM ORBICULATUM EMARGINATUM (Elliott).

Micranthemum emarginatum Ell. Sk. 1: 18. 1817.

Distinct from the typical form by the habit of growth and habitat. The stem is 4–6 inches long, submersed and floating in clear brooks, singly or a few from the same root; and never found in dense patches covering muddy banks or on the miry borders of pools; leaves almost orbicular, slightly emarginate, ½'–⅜' wide, more distant, and the flowers smaller than in the type.

Baldwin Co., Ga., Elliott; Louisiana, Hale.

VIBURNUM NITIDUM Ait. Hort. Kew. 1: 371. 1789.

Viburnum nudum var. *angustifolinm* T. & G. Fl. N. A. 2: 14. 1841.

Slender shrub 12°–15° high; differs from *V. nudum* by its weak, reclining stem and drooping branches, the smooth, oblong-lanceolate, acute or acuminate entire or obscurely crenulate leaves, the quadrangular, sparingly scurfy branches, and the slightly acute berries.

Coast region. Borders of sandy swamps, along pine barren streams. Mobile. Frequent with *V. nudum.* April.

OLDENLANDIA LITTORALIS n. sp.

Hedyotis glomerata Elliott; T. & G. Fl. N. A. 2: 42. In part. 1841.

Oldenlandia glomerata Michx.; Gray, Syn. Fl. N. A. 1: Part 2, 47. In part. 1884. Chapm. Fl. 181. In part. 1860.

Perennial from a slender, somewhat ligneous root; stem erect or slightly decumbent at the base, 8'–20' high, simple or with a few spreading branches, smooth or slightly hirsute, terete; leaves rather stiff-lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, sessile, glabrous, roughish on the midrib and margin, ⅛'–¼' wide, ⅜'–⅝' long; flowers in sessile or subsessile axillary and terminal clusters; calyx-lobes broadly triangular, as long or shorter than the smooth or hirsute capsule; corolla pale blue (pearl blue); seeds minute, roundish, strongly angulate and reticulate under a lens.

Distinct from *O. uniflora*, with which it has been confounded, and distinguished from it by the erect columnar stem, narrower, sessile leaves and less foliaceous calyx-lobes.

Coast plain. Borders fresh or brackish ponds; most abundant on the saline flats exposed to occasional overflow by the tide. Mobile, August–October.

EUPATORIUM HYSSOPIFOLIUM ANGUSTISSIMUM n. var.

Glabrate; leaves opposite, fasciculate in the axils, crowded on the short internodes, narrowly linear to filiform, rigid, scarcely $\frac{1}{16}'$ wide, acute, deeply resinous-punctate, the margins revolute; branches alternate; upper leaves reduced to subulate bracts; inflorescence, involucral bracts, and achenium as in the typical form.

Upper division of the coast pine belt. Dale Co. Dr. Eugene A. Smith. August, 1890.

KUHNIA KUHNIA (Gaertn.)

Critonia Kuhnia Gaert. Fr. & Sem. 2: 411. 1788–91.

Kuhnia Critonia Willd. Sp. Pl. 3: 1773. 1804.

Kuhnia paniculata Cass. Dict. 24: 516. 1821.

Kuhnia eupatorioides var. *gracilis* T. & G. Fl. N. A. 2: 78. 1841.

Dry pine barrens. Springhill. September–October. Frequent.

CHONDROPHORA VIRGATA (Nutt.)

Chrysocoma virgata Nutt. Gen. 2: 137. 1818.

Bigelovia nudata var *virgata* T. & G. Fl. N. A. 2: 232. 1841.

Chondrophora nudata virgata Britt. Mem. Torr. Bot. Club, 5: 317. 1894.

Allied to *C. nudata* by the inflorescence and other floral characters, but widely differing in the habit of growth, habitat, distribution and foliage.

The stout sprouts of the multicipitate rootstock are covered with the soft, filiform leaves, forming dense tufts; leaves of the flowering stalk filiform, 1′–1½′ long, more or less distant. In the specimens from Alabama and others from western Louisiana no tendency towards the development of a wider leaf blade could be observed; on a specimen from western Texas a few linear-spatulate leaves were found, scarcely $\frac{1}{8}'$ wide.

Mountain region. Rocky banks of Little River on Lookout Mountain, DeKalb Co. altitude 1,600 ft. September. Texas, western Louisiana.

New Species of Fungi imperfecti from Alabama.

BY F. S. EARLE.

During the past year Dr. Underwood and I have been preparing a preliminary list of the fungi of Alabama, which it is